ros, Feb. 6, 1856.

Great Preparations—Arrival of of the Saloon—The Beaux and the Quarts—Description of the Saloon—The Beaus and the

all of night had chased away the languid sunset, little fashionable world of Washington in a rtel aisles, now puffing justily the wood, then ingering long dangling watch chains, inquired, ants becoming a modern Claudius, "De you go to d's to-night?" Nervous affirmatives but told how beat the heart for the coming time, when bettles Again, in boudoirs redolent of costly ight be seen belies of fair and raven hair, rethose flounces of Hondton mes, those capes, panish point, those sparking necklaces, might be seen arranging the griden hair of cas, whose soft eye glanned curiously from heavy tolds along that boddice, so richly a pearle; that white satin dress, so tactoed with gold blonde; that banddress, so rend that vell, that like a mist spread over a bouits of snowy whiteness, which she clasped out the neck and secured with a pin was again taking life in overy respectable socie-But the balls of your secretaries size into insig-

the private entrance of Willard's, into swent their gaily attired occupants. Then into lending the grace and animation to the scene.

ow became a blaze of beauty, and

Beaux and belies went fissing on their way, brough balls perfused with b eath of flowers; And clamond lightegisamed lustrous down the vale, acting a bale round such queenly face.

there followed those rollicking promenades, iniging of salutations, and that never ending clash ety, and for which I entertain a suspicious regard. ing strains of some counter chorus in "La Prophete." touched by some unseen hand, rolling away for the eat delight of those—the throng it. Waltzer after waltzer new floated, sylph-like, into the

faltzer after waltzer now floated, sylph-like, into the ring ring, there glittering with bright uniforms, and me away into cloth of meeker huss. Here whirling as the belle of the ball, bespangied with jewels, yield gracefully to the touch of him who, in dashing unio, lays hishard so gently about her classic waist, by down the vista they flit, her test playing like subsame on waves, and are lost in the glare of or ocase is blonde. Here the brusque figure of an honorable afor-claspe clemesty the siender figure of a dusy-girl, and whils her into the gluty maire, then a sely form bears no with such exact motion the blust-dansel of his own stature; now follows the dashing tain, spiriting the tirely blonde, until with whirling twirling, like the sequel of an Assyrian banquet, the present one blaze of barbaric spleudor.

Swing read some where in the Atabian tales of a ship t approached too near the mountain of loadstone had all the fron drawn from ner hall by the mighty goet, & began to fear the magner. Willard had set for guests was a little too strong for my own. Hence I this scene sojicyous, those gyrations so newitching, see eyes so savishing, and turned a way to recount the see of those who formed the galaxy. The task was ond one, for their names were legion, and for once i led the pen of a Palcac. You may, nowever, find in following list the names of the most prominent perspectated here and thore through the spraylike gosamer to seene; Senator Houston, whose stalwart figure has dady; Senator Houston, whose stalwart figure has dady; Senator Wilson and lady; Mrs. and Missnam, of Fhistelphia; Senators Jones, Foot and Hamister, Hon, Mrs. Tenok and lady; Hon. Mrs. Hon. Reverdy Johnson, lady and patter; Hon. Mr. Strook and lady; and wardell, of York; Mesers, Petton, Richardson, Murray, Grow, kingham, Mattison, Olingman, Allen, and sundry were of the House of depresentatives.

See York; Mesers, Petton, Richardson, Murray, Gros, Seekingana, Mattison, Olinguan, Allen, and sundry officers of the Home of dayrescentatives. My triends the young missee, know will not lay at a general technique of the charge of argiceting that worthy ambition of the general technique of the charge of argiceting that worthy ambition of the charge of a charge of the charge of

Pish, Mrs. Belle, Miss Morgan, New York; Miss Pringle, New York, and Miss Brown and Miss Georget, of Wash-ington. Most of these form the Hitiget Willards. As the hour of twerve approached, on ious eyes might be seen pearing into the supper row, where was pro-sented a scene of more substantial appendor. The ample table ranged along the whole length of the hall, and was bedecked with the choleset visands of the season, do ioaxe-ity ornamented with fresh plucked flowers. The viand-were discussed with great gusto, a flow of champague string spirit to the appl.

ry Department. No one questions the mental qualities of Mr. S., for he has eaten his way into very fashionable society. The ladies all admire S., his hair was parted with such exactness down the centre of his reclining bend, and lay so smooth; his face always wore such a smits, he knew so much of politeness, granged the dismondring so nicely over his tight oftung gloves, which he never seemed to have a place for and his wardrobe was so unexceptionable, and when he moved, which he did with great effort, he would either fing-with the health of the control of the curve of his smooth esting pantaloons—to a word, Mr. S. is one of those extremely nice and very respectable young men without a few of which selither the veritable Mrs. Grundy nor the Cheralier Webb would ever think of giving a tea-party; but then, as Mrs. Pendennis would say, notwithstanding his amiable qualifies. He was such an —— S. was among the gueste. And the "vigorous man from the State department, who mored here and there, seeming as if care pressed heavily up in his ample shoulders. There, too, was the slender, but very reserved gentleman of a more important department, who flitted here and there unseen and seen alternately, take a spen in the shadow of his little master. And there was the fast gentleman from the Poet Office, an extremely fast establishment as things go now a days. Everybody admired the man of the Poet Cifice, he was smade up so respectably, and had such an air of independence about him. He seemed to have a fellow sympathy for the eastic gentleman of the Attorney General's department, to whom he hung during the whole twening, never for one regarding the air of mistrust with which that gentleman viewed everything around, as if the atmosphere to which he belonged was as open to mistrust as young here are to the honey comb. And there was G., an exceedingly nice young goaten man, and the sair of the hone of the hone

Walker in Preming for the Immediate Recognition of his Government-Public Meeting to be held in New York, in Support of the Claims of Col. French.

Colonel French has certainly not advanced his case by

the re-presentation of his demand for recognition as Minister of Micaragua to the United States. Our relaprevent us for the present from recognizing, in a formal manner, the independence of Nica agua—a fact which Col. French cannot be ignorant of—and as such, it should receive from him every proper allowance. The Colonel President, Cabinet, and the public generally, in the success of the enterprise which he is here to represent; neither can be fail to see that a compliance with his requests would take from the United States the position quests would take from the United States the position she now occupies in her demands upon Great Britain. Why, then, this haste in pressing a point which is sur-rounded by ombarras-ments and impracticabilities, un-less it is to give existence to prejudices, and to create enmitties between the two republics? Col. French is not charged with such intentions, but there are those in this city who begin to think that a peace policy, in the settlement of the Central American question, finds no layor with Gent. Walker's government, and that a rupture with Great Britain and the United States is desired as a means for the furtherance of certain designs for extension of territory on the part of Walker and his fitends. How far the recognition of Nicaraguan independence would go towards effecting this object, if in reality any such exists, you are the uest judge to determine; but there are reasons, and strong ones too, to sustain the opinion that the difficulties of bringing to a peaceable settlement the Central American question would be greatly increased by the acoption of any such act on the part of the United States.

Nicerague and the Filshusters-How the Revolution was Effected-Interesting Letter from General Walkercultural Resources of the Country—Department of Ricas.

After all that has been said and written on the subject misappresension of facts seems to exist in the public mind. It is common to hear General Walker spoken of as a fillbuster, who invaded the republic of Nicaragua as the Spanish General Pizarro did Peru-overturnel the government and seized the political power. Why not compare ism to a certain French general, who left the allurements of one of the most dazzing courts of Europe, to come a flitbuster to our own shores, when an infant to come a flicinster to our own abores, when an infant republic was resisting tyranny, and struggling for existence? A civil war had been desolating the fair fields o Nicaragua for a long time. On the one side was the fiberal party—the democracy; apposed to them was the legitimists—a party of uncompromising hostility to everything like enlightened freedom, and ruled by the priestnood. Such was the condition of things when Walker was tendered a general's commission in the democratic army, which he accepted, as did Infayette the one tendered him by the rebel Congress of the British colonies. Through his agency the war was terminated, peace restored, and prosperity established throughout the republic: and we are told this is fillbusbustering. Nor is it generally known that all the modern improvements in government have been established in Vicaragua since the close of the revolution. The warehousing system, the effspring of the brain of that distinguished financier, the Hon. Robt. J. Walter, has been adopted there, and the mercantile community realize the great advantages flowing from it. Record offices are established throughout the republic, and all land-holders are required to record their deeds, and have their lands marked with metes and boundaries, so that it may be known what lands are occupied and by whom. it may be known what lands are occupied and by whom. Assessments are made of all property, and instead of the former arbitrary exaction of any amount it might suit the whim or caprice of the reigning power to make, now a regular ad vakoran tax is imposed on all. This deligits the agriculturiets, who now feel some security for their property, and can fix a valuation on it in sace of a certain knowledge of what the taxation is to be. The condition of the peasantry has also been much improved, and all classes of society in Nicaragua feel and know that their condition has been easily changed for the better by the "fillbuster" Walker and his gallant companions. But my object now is to give the readers of the Haration interesting letter from General Walker himself to a friend in this city, which gives us an idea of the rich agricultural resources of that sunny clime, and will galadien the hearts of those who have determined to fix their fortunes in Nicaragua. The letter speaks for itself.

Granada, Jan. 10, 1866.

taker fortunes in Nicaragua. The letter speaks for itself.

E. Granada, Jan. 10, 1866.

Mr Drar Colonia of have lately taken a tour through one of the most interesting sections of Nicaragua—that of the department of Nivar-and have seen ecough of the certility of the soil, the agreeable clumate, and his seconery there, to estisty me that in a every short time this portion of the State must be a point of great attraction to the insulgrant who comes here to follow agricultural pursuits. The entire route-from franada to the old spiral of Ricas or Nicaragua, as through a very fine and ferile country, but not much cultivated between Granada and the river Gouzales. There are, it de true, a few cases entate, but they are quite neglected, and at most of the hacterinas along the route may be seen ruined in ligo yate, some of which must have been built at avery great expense. The little Indian village of Nindyme is the only town of consequence between Granada and the river Gouzales, a distance of nearly seventy miles. This village is situated in the midst of a vast and most fortile plain; but the people pay no attention to the cultivation of the soil, beyond the raising of cetn; and this they make only in small gatches.

The old hagiendas of Ochomogo, San Francisco, and

ple pay no attaction to the cultivation of the soil, beyond the raising of cern; and this they make only in small patches.

The old hacianias of Ochomogo, San Francisco, and others along the copie, have been allowed to go to decay almost entirely, and the business of cases raising and indige making, which was formenly the great business of these estates, is now wholly neglected, and for no possible reason except that the proprietors have, from these times been robbed by the government of all they ears, and have become disheartened. Many of these proprietors would now recommence working their estates, but the resolution has so impoweriabed them that they have not tunds to begin with, and they are anxious to sail their lands for money enough to commence again upon new lands. Estates that three years ago were held at \$50,000 can now be had at from \$5,000 to \$10,000; and these same estates will pay back the purchase money in two, certainly three, years. I have arrived at this latter conclusion from statistical calculations which I think are correct, and which are based on the heat and most reliable information I can obtain. For instance, a cacay getate

tree retains its vager after it once a community to the case of the pine—much longer than the retree.

I have ead that the cases of Nicaragus never finds its way to North America. This is because of the tact that it is all consumed in the States of Central America, and it is all of prices varying from 20 to 30 cents per lb. The people of Central America would not drink such checolate the case of the tack that it is all the cases that any price.

way to North America. This is because of the fact that it is all consumed in the States of Unitral America, and it is sold at prices warying from 20 to 30 cents per lb. The people of Contral America would not drink such abscolate as is called the best in New York at any price.

During a few years, doubtless, all the cases that can be reiserd in Nicaragua wou of sail an immediate market at home, and at much higher prices than call be obtained for it in the United States, but should the ousiness ofgrowing it be cone into called the consumers of the case wery soon, the local markets would become overshe ked, and a foreign market would have to be lound. Should the pairtes of the North Americans ever become acquainted with the flavor of the delicious chocolate we have here, they would never give up the luxury at any price; but Chafve endeavorest below that Nicaraguartan compete with other countries in provincing this celicious beverage, even at the prices which are new pidden the United States for very inferior articles, and, therefore, I combute that the burchase of these estimate will be a very popular speculation on the part of immigrants to this country.

From the Longles river to Rivas, a distance of about two miles, the entirelism along the road is under cultivation, but in a most rude and primit've manner. Corn—crunon Indean corn—is sown broadcast, not planted in thils or rose, antity it is seems to dourish. I do not know how much fasyroduced per acre by this mode of cultivation, but the cars are large, and the grain tuity developed—bence, it conclude, the product must be very great. There is not such a thing as a grist mill in the contraction of the country, and the only our bread, such as is cannot made that deletious article, "Hoosier bread." I wish control for Fimelf, and make us happy at the same mon in the United States, that I have ever tasted in Nicaragua, was made of meal impriced from New York. We cut the young corn for horse 'ed—at is the only folder for horses in Granada—cut the ears, cob and all

See all the control of the control o

very many of whom are your neighbors in the city of New York. He was a Sootchman by birth, but had resided in this city something over twenty-five years. Last summer, being in a cellitated state of health, he spent several weeks at the White Sulphur and other spring; in Virginia, and returned with his health nearly recovered. He was in affluent pecuniary circumstances, and distinguished among his friends and acquaintances for his disinterested benevolence and friendship. He had a host of friends, and many an eye among the readers of the Herald will moisten with grief on the announcement of his death. He leaves a widow, the sole heir of his large estate.

Though a Sootchman by birth, he was an American in principle, and warmly espoused the cause of the American party. He acknowledged the necessity of a stronger American element in our government, to counterant the foreign influence too manifest in our affairs, through the large influx of newly arriving imasignants, wholy ignotiant of our laws and institutions. Mr. Smart was an advocate of the nomination of George Law for the Presidency, and had he been spared, would have been his liberal supporter in case of his nomination.

"EA Lake Superior maid (a rare thing during the winteresses) gives very encouraging account of the milding prospects. The Minnesota is worning in a solid measure of copper, the Douglass Houghton is tooking better than before, and the Portage is looking better than ever, and usported to be equal to its sizer, the fise Royale. Ameng the new mines, the Evergrees Bluff (tocated near the Minnesota, and pronably having the same vein gives great promise, and the new opening on the Johnson Loosilon, on the significant the same in disanter they nave already taken out tenters of copper, with no prospect of reaching the termination of the masses of pure copper in sight.

Our charter election, on the 5th, was a spirited contest, resulting in the election of Hr. On. M. Hyde, Mayor, by about 250 majority over Hon. A. W. Huel, v. M. C., the democratic sund

"Zinkering" the Constitution- "olly of Railroad Direct tors—Petition in Favor of the Restoration of Linut. Maury
—Capital Triale—Gases of Mus Tobin, of McNally, and of

Mr. Appollonio, our excellent Registrar, made his report the number of births, deaths and marriages in Boston to the number of births was 6,816, being an increase of 128 ever the number of births was 6,816, being an increase of 128 ever the number in 1866, but not differing materially from the average of the six years ending 1864. The aggregate ratio was one birth in every 27.98 inhabitants. There were 29 colored children born, or one to 76.55 of that class of our population. Of Irak, the per centage was 50.31; and of Americans, 24 per cent. The greatest positive number of sirchs was in Ward 1, being 764; and the greatest com-parative increase was in Fast Boston. There were 50 cases of twin births, in 21 of which the circleron were males, and in 11 females.

The number of marriages solemaised, not

record, was 2 850, a decrease of 278 in one year. The number of certificates brued was 3,001, a decrease of 288 the grooms were black and teachdles white. The oldest couple was composed of a man of 91 and a woman of 71, the parties being a widower and an ancient largy, who changed her maided alare, or "made an effort" to that end, one year after tout time when, according to Mr. Jonas Channewil, all ipersons who have any regard for the Shriptures. should have be about themselves to their graves, without making any fuss about it, that plous youth taking the declaration that the years of the life of man are three-cere and ten in its most because. One gent eman of 74 gave his hand to a lady of 44; but this was a ju-

any such weakness.

NAVAL MEDICAL BOARD.—A board of naval surgeons will be convened at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on the 1st day of March next, for the examination of assistant surgeons for promotion and of candidates for edmission into the medical corps of the may. The following officers will compose the board:—President, Surgeon, James M. Greene; members, Surgeons Samuel Barlington and John M. Fol'z, and passed assistant surgeon Joseph Wilson, jr.

Our flavana Correst o adence. HA FANA, Jan. 31, 1955. Life and Property—Removal of Colonel Robertson, United States Agent—Deplorable . Condition of Maxito—Or ganization of te Havana , Police-The French Marine

As we shall not have a steamer for New York directs As we shall not have a steamer for New York direct's previous to the "Qua" or City" on the 7th, I trouble you with this letter by t' as circuitous as a New Orieans. The frequent ro' aberies that occur aimset daily in the streets of this ci'.y, remind the cld inhabitants of the days when General Viva was Captain General, between the years 1826 ar 4, 1831. The last affair of this kind of which I have hear d, took place at 12 o'clock on Tuesday last, when the the confliction walting together near the Campa Marte were met by a garg of highwaymen, who selected one of the gentlemen, destring the two others to walk on, which they did. The highwaymen, or rather one of their number, then demanded the gentleman's money, watch, &c., which were, of course, given up. The highwayman then (ecamped, but as he was passing through the getes, the other two gantlemen who had been watching, ar-rested him, and with the gentleman who had been robbed,

conveyed him before Colonel Manor, the Chief of Police. Instead, however, of committing the highwayman to jail to take histrial, Colonei Munoz inquired of the gen-tlemen "it they were Policemen, and by what right they had made the arrest?" Then turning to the highway-man, he desired him to go about his business. Such being the state of things here, is it any wonder that robberies so frequently occur?

crossing the bay ran over two row boats, and I understand on Sunday a young man, about nineteen years

Colonel Robertson, the acting United States Consul

our power to contradict it by a letter from Mr. Powers bimself to Gen. Duff Green, in which he speaks gratefully of the success which has already attended his professional efforts, and of the prospects which he has before him:—

FLORENI.—

FLORENI.—

FLORENI.—

My Dear Sir.—It is now over eighteen years since I modelled your bust, in Washington, and you paid me—It I remember right—one had the price upon it (\$150) leaving the other \$150 to be paid on its completion in marble. It was expected, that as I should go abroad to execute all the busts I had undertaken, I should not riving here. That many years were and I found, on a riving here, that many years were and I found, on a riving here, that many years were and in found, on a riving here, that many years were and in the control of the stand in the country of art and artists. Workmen I found, inceed, but not such as I could smploy, for my busts were not such as they had been accustomed to execute. The detail on them were new to them—they had worked only or generalizations of the human face—and when with my own hands I had got some of my works doze, and sent them to the annual exhibition in Florence, great was the surprise at their appearance, and there was much discussion as to their merits; some condemned them as being "service copies of the actual features," others approved; but finally all prejudice was contemned them as being "service copies of the actual features," others approved; but finally all prejudice was contemned them as being "service copies of the actual features," others approved; but finally all prejudice was contemned them as being "service copies of the actual features," others approved; but finally all prejudice was contemned them as being "service copies of the actual features," others approved, but finally all prejudice was contemned them as being "service copies of the actual features," others and the presence of the actual features, and there are an actual features, and there are also an actual features, and the presence of the actual fe

New Regulations for the Government of the Press to Mexico. THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR TO THE GOVERNORS AND POLITICAL CRIEFS.

MEXICO, Dec. 28, 1855.
His Excellency the Provisional President of the Reput Ic, wishing to combine liberty with order, to leave the citizens the exercise of their rights, and at the same time

ic, wishing to combine liberty with order, to leave the citizens the exercise of their rights, and at the same time to prevent, as much as possible, abuses, has decreed the following regulations for the government of the press, which I hereby communitate to you.

The government is well aware of the great difficulty inherent to a satisfactory regulation of this particular object; for the time has not yet come for the discovery of effective means to avoid the excasses of the press without at all interfering with its liberty. This is likewise proved by the incessant efforts made by the most eminent Excopean statemen, who were trying different systems—at one time restricting, at another extending the limits within which the exercise of this right is to be allowed. Therefore the actual government does not pretend to believe that the newly published regulations will fully answer this important object; it is convinced, on the contrary, that they will be attended with a great many delects and errors which experience slone can point out. Other deficiencies which appeared to be insignificant, will, by the execution of the law, be shown in their real light. His excellency the President ocieves that althoughful citizens ave the uncontested right of expressing their opinions hrough the medium of the press, it is the duty of the government to prevent these publications from being concerted into elements of disorder; for the press is the excession of fices, not the vehice of passions. In the one haracter it is destined to enlighten society, and to spread the germs of civilization amongst the less advanced classes. In the other it has only the deplorable effect of exciting ingenerous feelings and awakening anarchial thoughts; for, violently affecting the mind, they cloud the intellect and stifle the voice of reason, so that only the discordant ry of personal interest may be heard, which is but rarely onsistent with that of the community.

To this sacred aim may directed all the efforts of the government, which, whist preventin

writings; seconsly, the suppression of the institution of the laylor, of both changes I shall give you the explanation you are entitled to, for a loyal govern ment owes to the nation and to itself entire frankness where a measure of such high importance as that which now occupies us is concerned.

The press is the mouthplece of society; therefore, as man finds nimself mecossitated to submit, under peculiar dircumstances, to certain restrictions in regard to the use of his words, in the same way society must submit to conditions which limit the use of the press. Thought is, in every respect, free; but wheneve it is shaped into offend, or to prejudes its not allowed either to wrong, to other the use of language becomes its felloman; for them the use of language becomes in the same manner the citizen has the right of expressing his opinions in print; but he must metiter bigure nor calumniate his tellow cutterns, still less prejudice society; for then liberty is changed into license, and the press becomes an element of diorder.

This is the origin of all commen restrictions of the press; but with them the evil still exists, owing to the faculty of consealing the name of the writer, and the corresponding difficulty on the part of the offended party of calling to account the injurer. The system of having responsible editors remedies to a certain degree this abuse; but neither the writing.

The government has taought to attain this end by prohibiting the practice of anonymous writing. In fact, if the right of writing is nothing but the extension of the faculty of speaking, it cannot be desired that the right of printing must submit, as far as possible, to the same rules which regulate the use of the spoken word. Noble and gentleman-like as is the conduct of those who, face to face, each other reproduct or show the value of the spoken word. Noble and gentleman-like as is the conduct of those who, face to face, each other reproducts the willing to the right of writers, which a speaking it cannot be desired.

The governm

rights of citizenship, it is necessary hat he who exercises it be not deprived of them, and am woo dees not live respectably, cannot be a citizen of a society truly republican. The other clause of the law are the accessary consequences of the principles here established; for it is necessary to provide for case in which the law may be violated, which in general contains the same clauses as that of the year 1846.

Concerning the jury, the undersigned speak to you in all frankness. There is no doubt but that the judgment by many in the highest expression of democratic principles, does not order to-day its revuestion, but only its suspension, considering the actual state of the republic. We have just passed through a period of tyrancy when all social rights were trodden down and reviled; the reaction is consequently to be feared. The greater the oppression, the greater in all probability must be the literation of the ensemies of public order, who assume a wariety of diagnizes in order to impede the projects of the ensemies of public order, who assume a wariety of diagnizes in order to impede the projects of the ensemies of public order, who assume a wariety of diagnizes in order to impede the projects of the nation, you will steady the publical system, but the existence of the nation itself, is at stake.

In the presence of the terrible shock which the triumph of the revolutir has communicated to the republic, the victors remained united, and the vanquismed, during the first two mon hs, fed into a state of lettargy; but scarcedly was the government organized when the factions again raised their heads, with their exaggrated tendencess of all descriptions—with their conductiveness and their unwantal, was converted in allibility. The press, as it was many the state of the project of happiness. The government, in the neartime, considers it a sacred duty to remove all pretexts of which the ensury happed to the original pretexts of which the ensury happed to the offering the control of the press.

In normal times of whic